THE URONIN MURDER TRIAL

Testimony of the Tinner Who Soldered Burke's Mysterious Galvanized Box.

The Prisoner Fully Identified by the Witness -Additional Evidence of Members of the Clan-na-Gael-The Doctor's Clothes.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11 .- Miss Martha A. Johnson, private secretary to Dr. Belfield, the microscopist, who, as an expert, testified in the Cronin case on Saturday, was the first witness this morning. She testified that the specimens of blood and hair from the Carlson cottage delivered her by Police Captain Schaack were by her turned over to Dr. Belfield.

When Henry Buckholz, on behalf of the State, was called, Mr. Donahue, for the defense, said: "I object to this witness testifying on the ground that we have received no notice of his testifying until this morning."

The State's Attorney-I notified them, if your Honor please, just as soon as I got into

court this morning.

The Court-I may now say right here that I shall allow this witness to testify, and I may explain why I shall allow all the witnesses to testify in this case, provided the defense is notified prior to their being called to the stand that they are to be called. I take it that the law with reference to the indorsement of names on the back of the indictment was designed for those cases which will be finished speedily, where the jury will be obtained and the case disposed of within a few days at least. In such a case rank injustice would be done to the defendants if the names of the witnesses to be called against them were not placed on the back of the indictment. But where a case has taken as long as this has, and plenty of opportunity is afforded to you for making inquiries as to the witnesses on the stand, I am not going to hold strictly to the rule at all. At the same time I will, in all these cases, if you elect to do it, allow the cross-examination to be deferred until opportunities have been afforded you to make inquiries.

forded you to make inquiries. The defense offered an exception to the ruling, and the witness proceeded to testify. He said John Kunze came to board with him in April, under the name of John Charles Herkimer, a tailor, was the next

Mr. Longenecker (to witness)-Do you know John Kunze, sitting here; this man at the end?

The witness testified through an interpreter that he had seen Kunze in the latter part of April, and that he gave the name of John Kaiser; subsequently he said it was

John P. Dunn, a plumber, testified that in the early part of April he saw Kunze and Coughlin in Cameron's saloon, on Lincoln avenue. Kunze called the witness up and introduced Coughlin as a good friend of his, adding that Coughlin would do anything for him (Kunze) that he could.

Frank Washburn, a saloon-keeper, testified that Kunze and O'Sullivan were in his saloon some time about the 12th of April, and that Kunze said he was going to buy a horse from O'Sullivan and pretend to pay a

horse from O'Sullivan and pretend to pay a big price for it, so as to get some spending money from his guardian. Joseph Peotowski, a beer-brewer, testi-fied that he knew Kunze last April, under

the name of Kaiser. Gus Klahre, tinner, testified that on the Monday morning after the murder Burke came to the shop where he worked and had a galvanized iron box soldered. It was about 14x26 inches in size. The witness continued: "We got to talking about this case here. I had read it in the paper Sunday morning. He said that Dr. Cronin was a British spy and ought to be killed."

"Before you soldered the box, did you do anything to the lid!"

"Yes sir. I had to scrape it because there

"Yes, sir; I had to scrape it because there was sand and one thing and another on it."
"Before you scraped it did you do anything while Burke was there?" "I tried to cut the cord, and he would not

"What did he say about it when you were going to cut the cord?" "He shoved my arm to one side and said:
'For God's sake, don't cut it,' or some remark like that. I told him I had to cut it,
to make a job, and he said: 'Do it any way; it don't make any difference what kind of a

Klahre said that when Burke was brought back from Winnipeg, he visited the jail with an officer, for the purpose of identifying him. He went close to Burke's cell, when the latter muttered, "---," as if

be meant him (the witness). On the cross-examination the witness repeated every detail of Burke's visit to his shop, and the soldering of the box. He was certain as to his identity. While the witness was giving this testimony the defendant (Burke) leaned forward in his chair

and laughed deris: vely at him.

Michael Walsh, a gas-fitter, testified that he was, at one time, a member of Camp 20, of the Clan-na-Gael. In the latter part of April the witness was at work at Joliet. While there, about May 9, he saw Martin Burke; they roomed together until both returned to Chicago, May 18. Burke worked one day while there, for which he was paid \$1.60. The witness saw Burke receive

The State's attorney endeavored, but without success, to elicit the statement from Walsh that this letter contained a money order. The State's attorney explained that he wished to show that Burke was without money of his own, but that, shortly afterward, he was in Winnipeg, with plenty of money, with a ticket for Europe, and with able counsel to light his

Joseph O'Byrne, senior gurdian of Cronin Camp of the Clan-na-Gael, was then re-called. He said that on the Tuesday following Dr. Cronin's disappearance he and Maurice Morris met John F. Beggs, one of the prisoners at the bar, and had a talk with him. The examination proceeded as

Question-Will you state to the jury what that conversation was, how it began, and all about it? Answer-Well, I asked John F. Beggs what we were going to do with reference to the diappearance of Dr. Cronin. I told him I thought it was time he should call a council together to see if we could not do something. These were the exact words. Well, he said he thought the Doctor would turn up all right; that there was plenty of time to do the work. That was about the convesation.

Q.—Then what was said by you? A.—
Morris made some reply that he thought
Dr. Cronin was dead, and John F. Beggs
turned around and said to him that he did not know what he was talking about: that he did not belong to the inner circle, and that we knew what we were talking about. Q.-Who did he refer to as "we." A .-Well, that is a matter that I cannot understand. Dennis Ward came up at that time, and he stated that he thought the fellow would come out all right; that he had run

away with some women. Dr. John F. Williams was the next witness. He testified that he had been called to attend Patrick O'Sullivan at various times during two or three years until a year ago. The fee for these services during the entire period of three or four years amounted to less than \$10.

Maurice Morris, a friend of Dr. Cronin, was called and testified that, shortly after the disappearance of Dr. Cronin, he was talking with Dennis Ward in the presence talking with Dennis Ward in the presence of defendant Beggs, about the case. Said he: "Mr. Ward and I were talking about the disappearance of Dr. Cronin, and Ward made use of this remark: 'That the fellow had gone off on a spree with a woman, and will turn up all right.' I got mad at his speaking so disrespectfully of the Doctor, and said, somewhat emphatically: 'He was murdered, and by people in this city.' Beggs said: 'Oh, you are not posted; we are in the inner circle and know what we are talking about.'" are talking about."

"Did you know anything about an inner "I have heard a good deal of it. I have heard John Devoy speak of it." "What have you heard referred to as the inner circle?"

At this point a long wrangle ensued over the admission of this testimony. It had

and inadmissible. The court finally de-cided that that portion of the testimony relating to the "inner circle" be stricken

Michael Gilbert, sewer-cleaner, was the next witness. He described in detail the finding of Dr. Cronin's clothes, his box of splints and his medical case, while cleaning a sewer in Lakeview on Friday last. The articles mentioned were then brought into court, and the witness identified them as the ones found by him and his assistants.

Police Captain Schuettler testified that he took possession of the clothes after the chief of police had examined them, and had retained possession of them since that time, and until they were brought to the State's attorney's office for production in court.

Mrs. Conklin, at whose house Dr. Cronin lived, was called, and identified the clothes as those worn by Dr. Cronin on the night when he left her house for the last time. She also identified the other articles, including the box of splints and the case of surgical instruments, as having been taken by Dr. Cronin on that occasion. The arti-

surgical instruments, as having been taken by Dr. Cronin on that occasion. The articles were then put in evidence. This ended the proceedings of the day.

After the adjournment lawyers Forrest and Hynes got into a wrangle about the custody of the articles introduced in evidence, Mr. Forrest desiring the court to name a custodian and Mr. Hynes desiring them to remain in Captain Schuettler's hands. It wound up in a serious quarrel, in which the lie was passed on both sides and Hynes called Forrest a jury briber. The court peremptorily interposed and put a stop to the disgraceful affair.

MISS WILLARD RE-ELECTED

Only Slight Opposition to Her Retention of the National W. C. T. U. Presidency.

Glittering Promises of Peace, Followed by a Gift of \$2,500 to the Cause of Temperance -Mrs. Z. G. Wallace's Resolution.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11 .- Miss Frances E. Willard was re-elected president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union this morning. The vote was practically unanimous, since, on the informal ballot but nine votes were cast for Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, of Iowa, who represents the non-partisan element in the convention. The chief products of Chili are wheat, corn, barley, copper, silver and wine, similar to the corresponding to the necessities and customs of our country—sometimes not so good in quality, but less expensive than at present, until the consumers are ver and wine, similar to the corresponding accustomed to them and realize the ad-Battery D Armory was well filled with spectators during the election. The committee on credentials reported that 467 delegates were authorized to vote for officers. After considerable debate the number was cut down to 463. The opposition to Miss Willard did not make any particular effort to defeat her re-election because they knew it was hopeless, owing to the fact that of the 463 authorized to vote 147 were ex officio delegates appointed by Miss Willard's executive committee. When the informal ballot was counted 430 of the ballots bore Miss Willard's name. Besides the nine votes cast for Mrs. Foster, there were a number of blank ballots and several ballots cast for Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, of Boston, and for Mrs. Woodbridge, the national secretary. A motion was made and seconded to elect by directing the secretary to cast the ballot of the convention for Miss Willard. This motion was carried by a rising vote. by a rising vote, only the members of the Iowa delegation and a few of the delegates from Vermont and Pennsylvania re-

maining seated.

Mrs. Mary T. Burt, of New York, temporary chairman of the convention, announced the election of Miss Willard, and appointed four ladies, one each from the North, South, East and West, to escort her to the platform. She was greeted with an enthusiastic reception, almost the entire audience rising, and every woman waving a handker-chief. Miss Willard said that she had been told about the vote, and was sure that many ladies had voted for her who were not in entire sympathy with her methods. She took this to mean that they expected her to try to keep peace. She said she would try in every way to keep peace, yet standing true to the light that shines upon the W. C. T. U. She felt that she was put under blessed restraint by what had been done. She was glad the orchestra had done. She was glad the orchestra had played "Home, Sweet Home" as she was coming on the platform, because that was really the anthem of the White Ribbon

A few reports from department superin-tendents were read, and further election of officers was deferred.

There was another brief spat over the alleged Morton liquor-license question at the afternoon session. One of the delegates read a telegram from some one in the East reasserting the statement that the license for the bar-room was taken out by Mr. Morton's manager. Mrs. Hoffman rose to speak, but Mrs. Z. G. Wallace shut off further discussion by the introduction of this resolution:

Inasmuch as Vice-president Morton occupies the second position in authority in an administration that favors the policy of high-livense, I move that the whole matter be dismissed from the consideration of the convention, as he could not have done otherwise without rebuking the policy of the party. This was adopted.

Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, delivered an address. The election of officers was then taken up. Mrs. Caroline Buell was re-elected corresponding secretary; Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, recording secretary; Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, assistant recording secretary, and Miss Esther Pugh, treasurer.

. At the conclusion of a prayer-meeting, which was then held, Miss Willard said that from the sale of her book, "Glimpses of Fifty Years," there remains a balance of \$2,500, which she would donate to the W. C. T. U. Great applause followed, contin-uing until Miss Pugh called for order, and moved that the convention should not accept this money that Miss Willard had earned by her own hard work. The motion was seconded, but Miss Willard refused to put it to the house. Miss Willard's gift is one of the largest ever tendered the so-

Mrs. Mary H. Hunt spoke on temperance work in the colleges, and said the college department of the society was about to ad-dress letters to the faculties and presidents of American colleges, asking them to forbid the drinking of wine and liquors at class banquets and college suppers.

Mrs. Forbes read the report of the Woman's Temperance Publication Association,

which did a business of \$163,000 last year.

Professor Dickey, chairman of the national committee of the Prohibition party, spoke briefly about his belief in prohibition, weman's ballot and the W. C. T. U. Mesdames Carhart and Potter, delegates from the Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, urged con-

Mrs. Bradley, of London, representing the White Cross and White Shield societies, described the work in England. A number of other brief addresses were made, among them, one by Mrs. Laura Haviland, the Quakeress, who is eighty years old and is still working for temper-

During the evening session occurred the national oratorical contest for the first national oratorical contest for the first diamond medal offered in the Demorest series of prizes. The contestants were Mabel Underhill, of Connecticut; Ray Sudwick, of Michigan; Miss Alice Hecklinger, of New York; Miss Minnie Ettington, of Lone Prarie; Eunice Nelville, of Minnesota; Ollie Hiatt, of Kansas, and Daisy Stoddard, an eleven-year-old girl, from Nebraska. She delivered a prohibition address, entitled "Liquor an Outrage," and was titled "Liquor an Outrage," and was awarded the prize by the judges amid great applause. Mr. Demorest made a brief

who spoke at some length. He denounced the non-partisan element in the W. C. T. U., and said the only course the organization could take with honor was the straightforward support of prohibition. Both the Republican and Democratic parties are irrevocably committed to the license policy.

Gen. Clinton B. Fisk spoke briefly. This convention, he declared, was a most important one. portant one. Every one was watching to see what the women would do. They would see them marching shoulder to shoulder for the utter overthrow of the liquor traffic.

The executive committee of the W. C. T. U. was still in session at midnight, consid-"I mean that the I. M. B., before they were united with the O. B., belonged to the Minnesota and Illinois W. C. T. U. against the president of the Iowa union.

Mrs. Hunt then introduced Gen. Neal Dow,

been drawn out largely on cross-examination by Mr. Foster, counsel for Beggs, who was willing that it should remain in the record; but Mr. Forrest, representing the other defendants, objected to it as hearsay,

IMPRESSIONS OF DELEGATES

Views of South Americans Concerning Their Trip through the Country.

They All Believe Trade Between the Three Americas Can Be Improved and Heartily Favor an Intercontinental Railway.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11 .- The journey of the delegates to the international American conference practically ends here. In order that the people of the three Americas might know what results have been accomplished. during the trip, the Associated Press representatives who have been of the party during the entire round, have, since their arrival in this city, sought from each delegate from abroad expression of the clearest and most valuable impressions afforded by the expedition, on and within the lines upon which the international conference was projected. Following are the expressions of each foreign delegate, written and revised in each instance by the man to whom views are here credited:

Judge Jose Alfonso, delegate from Chili:
"I have generally been impressed by the development of American industries, but particularly has my attention been fixed upon those industries which produce the objects necessary to railways, such as lo-comotives, cars and rails. This is because we are constructing a great many railways in our country, and consequently everything is interesting to us which makes us know the best and cheapest supplies in this matter. The industry of mills has also attracted my attention, because we have a great deal of wheat, and we must know the manner of improving in the production of flour. It has been observed that since twenty or twenty-five years the commerce of this country with Chili has rather diminished. I believe that this commerce will improve if American producers make known their productions by way of establishing agencies in our country. Increase of communications between Chili and the United States will contribute to the same result—an increase, products of your country. It is not possi-ble that these can have a market here. We could export from Chili to the United States the nitrate of tarapaca, of which our country is the only producer in the whole world. And I may observe the probability that the United States will, in future, need more and more of this article for the cultivation of its lands. Your people may not know the great embarrassment to our trade which results from your complicated anatoms. plicated customs methods. I think we should establish a uniformity of customs regulations upon a basis of the greatest simplicity advised in that direction by the needs of facility in commercial relations. The journey we have had suggests to me that Chili can profitably use many products of American industry. I believe in the pos-sibility of a railroad through the three Americas, and I consider that its advantages should be considerable. In respect to Chili, we are not distant from completion of railways through our long territory, and we are disposed to promote the realization of the ideas of a general American railway, to the utmost of our national possibilities. The conference will contribute powerfully to the union of American nations. the union of American nations—a union that shall be founded on their mutual acknowledgments each of the other; and in the cordial spirit of fraternity which has been one result of this journey."

General Bolet Peraza, delegate from Venezuela: "I consider our excursion through an important half of the United States as an important half of the United States as a preliminary session of the international congress. We have found practical solutions of many commercial problems between this and the countries we represent. The wonderful improvements of machinery, the great skill of laborers, the saving of fuel by use of natural gas, and the powerful push you have shown in all your enterprises, are elements that make you capable to produce perfect goods at cheap prices, so as to successfully compete with Europe, even while you pay as high wages as you do. It is, I believe, a conviction in every mind in our body that the main difficulty in developing our mutual trade consists in the lack of good communications. So the exploration we have made on that subject has been of great advantage to our purposes of larger exhave made on that subject has been of great advantage to our purposes of larger exchange. I have not met a single man of this country during our trip who professed ideas contrary to enlarged means of trade between us. There is, I have observed during our journey, more sympathy between this and the Latin countries of South America than we before supposed to exist, and our trip has so much proved this that all previous opinions regarding blood and languages as barriers to a perfect understanding between nations, have been discredited ing between nations, have been discredited by facts which we will keep in our memory

therefore, could not upon me the same impressions as upon my colleagues who saw them for the first time. I have noticed, however, a wonder-ful progress in every and all places we have visited, and especially in Chicago, Kansas City and Pittsburg, which is an evidence of the vitality of this country. I have also been struck with the interest which the leading men of the places we have visited have shown in the subjects which the conference has been called on to discuss, and particularly in the matter of increasing the commercial relations between the United States and its southern neighbors. Whatever may be the outcome of this conference, I think a great deal has been gained by calling the attention of the people of the United States to the resources of the other countries of this hemisphere and their great possibilities, and in making them personally acquainted with some of the representative man of Spanish and the representative men of Spanish and Portuguese America. I think, too, that the intercontinental railway is a more feasible scehme than the general public believes, and I feel sure that before long the construction of that railway will be formally undertaken. Mexico has already built more than one thousand miles, from the frontier of the United States to the City of Mexico, which will be a portion of the intercontinental system, and nearly two hundred more miles are aiready built from the City of Mexico towards Tehuantepec, in the direction of Central America. An English company is now building the remainder of the road, which, I feel sure, will, before long, reach the boundary between Mexico and Guatemala. From what I know of Central America, and from my information about the configuration of South America, I believe that the easiest route will be along the Pacific slope, between the sea and the mountains, from Panama to Valparaiso, with branches from convenient points to the principal cities in the interior. Both the Chilian and the Argentine governments are now building an interoceanic railway from Santiago and Valparaiso to Buenos Ayres. This will be finished in about two years, and that line will complete the intercontinental system to Buenos Ayres. I know too little about the configuration of the Atlantic coast to South America to venture an opinion upon the feasibility of a road from Buenos Ayres to Colon, on the Isthmus of Panama, but I imagine that it may be feasible, following the coast as on the Pacific slope. In any case. I expect to be able to go by rail from the City of Mexico to Buenos Ayres before

Jacinto Castellanos, delegate from Salvador, through his attache, Joaquin Arrieta:
"The time we have had for seeing all your great interests has been so limited for each, and so varied have been the processes witnessed, that it is difficult for me to say which industry has impressed me most. As to increased communications for our commerce, I wish to advocate subsidies by countries at each end of lines of steamers to carry out mutual trades. At present we are at the mercy of one line of steamers, and, though Salvador already pays it a subsidy, we are powerless in the matter of

with the United States. An international railway north and south is a great and landable idea, and my country would with pleasure promote its establishment. Meantime, the opening of the Nicaragua canal would be a great boon to Salvador and all her sister republics south."

Don Geronimo Zelaya, delegate from Honduras: "The closing excursion has been very instructive to me. The impression I have received on visiting the United States, like the one I felt on seeing Niagara Falls, is that the reality still surpassed what I had conceived. I have been most impressed by the extraordinary energy of this people. They seem never to tire of work, and their ambition to excel knows no bounds. I believe that, aside from that, your prosperty is largely due to the development of the iron industry, scientifically applied to the construction of machinery and railways—two things in which you are unquestionably ahead of all other nations. It is well known that North America has one-half the railroad mileage of the world; and as to quality, this memorable forty days' excursion which we have just completed is the most eloquent proof of their perfection. I think an international railroad from North to South America would help more effectively than anything else to establish commercial relations between the American countries. In the excitement of our tour I do not think any of us have had time to reflect much. We have only been permitted to receive impressions, and not to analyze them, but we have, I am sure, profited much by the trip, and now, knowing your country and ours, we are better able to discuss at Washington the subject of improving our commercial relations."

Dr. Cruse, delegate from Guatemala: "My impression is that a great advantage has been derived from this excursion, because the delegates have become acquainted with so many centers of industry and production of almost all classes. We consume in Gnatemala a great quantity beer, especially from St. Louis and Mil-waukee: lamps, shoes and wines and

ville; watches, furniture, silverware, carts, wagons, a great quantity beer, especially from St. Louis and Milwankee; lamps, shoes and wines and fruits from California. I have been struck with the perfect organization of all of the factories, and think that many of them could be established in Guatemala with great benefit, who would undertake enterprises like glass, paper and beer-making. Now, what I think necessary is that the products of the United States which are to find markets in our countries should be made according to the necessities and customs of our country—sometimes not so good vantage of paying a higher price for dura-bility of the product. What we really need more than any other thing is more frequent and cheaper communication by steamers, and it may be taken as certain that, all the circumstances being equal, the markets of the United States would have the preference over those in Europe. We, in Guatemala, stand in need of machinery for the working of coffee plantations. I suppose it could be made here, and I think that if it were it would pay very well. I believe that the intercontinental well. I believe that the intercontinental railway should, and will be built. It is a comparatively easy matter for Guatemala to connect with the existing Mexican system of railroads, and I have no doubt that the other Central American states will extend it to the isthmus of Panama, where the only serious difficulty is to be apprehended. Once through the United States of Colombia, the way will be easy, as roads are already projected beyond that point.

CONGRESS OF CATHOLICS.

kissed his archiepiscopal ring, while the spectators stood in wonder, finally breaking into cheers. The Indians were both Catholics—Chiet Joseph of the Flat-heads of Montana, and Chief White-bird of the Sioux, of Dakota. They were given seats of honor, close beside the Cardinal, with their traveling companion, Father Van Gorp. S. J., of the Rocky mountain mission.

Following the address of welcome came a reply on behalf of the prelates by Archbishop Elder, who said, in substance: "In the name of the assembled clergy and laity I thank you for your words of welcome, We are not surprised to receive this welcome and Christian hospitality in 'the Monumental City.' When the Arcadians were carried on from Nova Scotia in 1755, and they were distributed among the colonics, Maryland was one of the few that received them with kindness. In Baltimore, where the holy sacrifice was offered for these exiles, now rises the battle monument by which Baltimore commemorates how God protected her against the same [Concluded from First Page.]

ment by which Baltimore commemorates how God protected her against the same enemy that had driven out the Arcadians. The object of our assembling here is to give thanks to God and to rejoice among ourselves for the growth that God has given to his works among us in the past hundred years. Our thanks and rejoicing are called forth not only by, the increase in our numbers, and of our institutions of religion and education, but still more by the growth of charity itself, shown in the brotherly love that commonly prevails among our people. We congratulate you, friends of Baltimore, on your share in the progress we are celebrating."

The most extraordinary scene of the evening came at the conclusion of the reception as a victory of human fraternity."

Matios Romero, Mexican minister to the United States and delegate for Mexico: "Having resided over twenty years in Washington, and having traveled much in this country, almost all the places I have seen with the international American conference were not new to me, and therefore, could not produce where The hishons and archbishops established. where. The bishops and archbishops, especially those from the West-Ireland, of St. Paul; Foley, of Detroit, and Riordan, of San Francisco—were seized from every side. How they got safely through the exuberant demonstrations of affection can never be accurately told.

While this was going on the incoming trains were bringing hundreds of additional visitors to the city for the torchlight procession to-morrow night, though at the hotels rooms were not to be had for love or money. A notable event was also in progress at Loyola College. It was the formation of a national alumni association

from all the Jesuit colleges in the United The resolutions which the committee of the congress of laymen approved late tonight to be submitted to the convention to-morrow are understood to be strictly confined to the topics pertinent to the announced objects of the congress, as follows:
Devotion of Catholics to the Constitution and laws of the land; necessity of the independence of the Holy See; Catholic education for Catholics—Christian schools for a Christian people; duty of supporting Catholic journals and encouraging in every way the wider diffusion of Catholic literature; rights of Catholics to liberty of conscience rights of Catholics to liberty of conscience and freedom of religious worship in the army and navy, and in all public and quasi-public institutions; the wisdom of encouraging emigration to the land, and encouraging emigration to the land, and the settlement by Catholics approximately to church and school, or to settle in sufficient numbers together so as to provide the one and the other; importance of Catholic societies being organized on a religious and not on a race or national basis; sympathy with the cause of temperance, and decent observance of Sunday, and, finally, the rights of labor and duties of capital. The committee appointed to call on President Harrison, in reply to their request to see him early to-morrow morning, received a reply to-night that engagements prevent-ed him seeing them earlier than 10:45, but at that hour he would be glad to receive them. The committee replied that they would wait on him at that hour. The committee are to formally announce to the President that the congress of Catholic laymen is in session, and request him to honor it by his presence to-morrow.

AMUSEMENTS.

PARK THEATER-LONDON SPECIALTY COM-PANY.

The opening of the engagement of Lester & Williams's London Specialty Company at the Park Theater yesterday afternoon drew an audience that filled the house, while standing room was at a premium at the performance last night. The combination is generally recognized as one of the best vaudeville troupes traveling. There is nothing particularly new in the show, but its features are all of an interesting character, because they are especially well done. Shedman's trained dogs and monkeys rates. Other lines, by competition, would reduce rates and make greater trade between us. Passenger rates, per head, to San Francisco, though that city is fifteen days further from New York, are less than from New York to Salvador. A uniform standard of money is needful to the best commercial relations between us, and Salvador is in a position where she could independently enter into such an arrangement of the matter of the furnish a pleasing opening, their performance being equal to anything of the kind ever seen here. The Coulson sisters do a neat act in the way of songs and dances, and Lester and Williams introduce a very clever specialty. Sam Devere is as funny as ever in his songs, banjo solos and odd speeches, while Harry La Rose, the club swinger. is particularly good. Imro Fox, a sleight-of-hand performer, Polly Mc-

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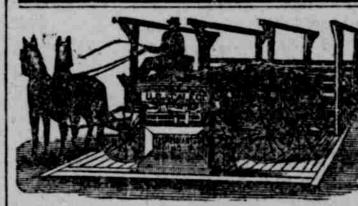
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Donald in songs and dances, and Haines and Vidocq, comedians, met with favor, as did Jutau, who does a daring trapeze act. The performance concludes with a laugh-able sketch entitled the "Rag Elephant," in which several members of the company ENGLISH'S OPERA-HOUSE-"A PAIR OF KIDS."

There is nothing to commend "A Pair of Kids," given at English's Opera-house, to a good audience, last night, except its laughmaking qualities. Nor is any claim beyond that made for the play. The story is entertaining as such stories go, and the people of the company are adepts in the comicalities that run throughout, affording Ezra F. Kendall plenty of room for his quaint fun. There are also songs and dances that give the performance a dash that an audience appreciates immensely. Plays of this kind please the people, and no one has a right to grumble at them so long as the demand is met without raising a question of morals. Mr. Kendall has done this, giving an evening of wholesome fun in rollicking incidents that keep an audience in good humor from first to last. "A Pair of Kids" will be repeated to-night, to-morrow afternoon and even-NOTES.

Kate Castleton will appear at English's

G. E. Newark, advance agent of Rent-frow's "Pathfinders," booked for an engagement at the Park next week, is in the city. Walter Collier, business manager of Miss Julia Marlowe, who will fill a three nights' engagement at the Grand Opera-house next week, opening Monday evening, is here making the necessary arrangements.

The Star lecture course of the Young Men's Christian Association for the coming winter will open this evening with Ricca's Castilian Troubadours. They form a sextet, who play the soft, sweet Spanish airs so admirably adapted to the instruments used, the mandolin, harp, zither and guitar, the effect being heightened by the rich Spanish costumes worn by the company. Mr. George Dainty, jr., a reader of fine personal appearance and good elocutionary powers, is with them and will give a variety of readings.

The indications point to a very successful engagement for the "Little Lord Fauntleroy" company, which will begin at the Grand Opera-house Thursday night, and continue during the remainder of the week. The advance sale opened yesterday, and the demand for seats was entirely satisfactory. The play has never been seen in Indi-anapolis, but it has met with commenda-tion wherever it has been presented, and is spoken of as a very interesting dramatic the part, will play "Little Lord Faunt-leroy" Thursday night and at the Saturday matinee. Ray Maskell will have the role Friday and Saturday nights.

To remove white spots from furniture rub them with a cloth wet in weak spirits of camphor, and afterwards with a very little linseed oil.

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